

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum, in advance. The European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum, in advance. The Family Herald, on Wednesdays, at four cents per copy, or \$2 per annum.

Volume XXV. No. 111

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, -Metamora.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street, -Richardson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, -Love for Love.

LAURA KENNEDY'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway, -Satanstoe.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -Captain Ky.

FERRY COLEMAN, Black Eyed Susan.

HARVING'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -Deaf and Dumb.

BENTLEY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway, -Burlesque, Songs, Dances, &c. -Down in Old Kentucky.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway, -Lloyd's Minstrels in Burlesque, Songs, Dances, &c. -Down in Old Kentucky.

MELODION GIGGERS HALL, No. 539 Broadway, -Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 535 Broadway, -Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

New York, Monday, April 22, 1861.

THE MONSTER DEMONSTRATION.

Owing to the extraordinary dimensions of the meeting on Saturday afternoon, in the number of speeches as well as in the mass of human beings present, we find our space unequal to the great occasion. We published eighteen columns of the proceedings yesterday. We have a dozen columns yet in type to publish to-morrow. The news from the seat of war and the extensive military movements here and elsewhere take up nearly the whole of our paper.

OUR AFTERNOON EDITIONS.

We shall heretofore issue three afternoon editions daily: the first at half past one o'clock; the second at three o'clock; and the third at half past four o'clock. All important news received up to four hours will be published.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald-California Edition.

The mail steamship North Star, Captain Jones, will leave this port to-day, at noon, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at ten o'clock this morning.

The New York Western Union-California edition, containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the West, with a large quantity of local and miscellaneous matter, will be published at half past eight o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

THE NEWS.

There was no direct communication yesterday with the federal capital or Baltimore. There is no doubt of the perfect safety of Washington, and it is not probable that anything of a serious nature transpired in Baltimore yesterday. The communication is understood to be suspended by the desire of the government, in order to prevent its plans of war from falling into the hands of its opponents. It was rumored in Washington on Saturday that the President, in consequence of certain States refusing to furnish their quota of the force called for, would call for additional troops from the States which have proved faithful to the constitution and laws of the country.

We publish to-day details of the sanguinary fight that took place in Baltimore last Friday between its citizens and the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops that were marching to the relief of Washington city; also a report of the mass meeting subsequently held at Monument square, and the speeches of the Mayor and Governor, an account of the burning of the railroad bridges, &c. The burning of the bridges and the cutting of the telegraph wires were done by order of Governor Hicks, and under the protection of a strong military force.

The Seventy-first, Twelfth and Sixth regiments of New York State militia, with full ranks and fully equipped, left New York yesterday for Annapolis, in the steamers R. R. Cuyler and Baltic. The regiments were obliged to leave numbers of recruits behind. They numbered, together, more than two thousand five hundred men. Their departure was the occasion of a grand ovation.

The meeting of the citizens of New York in Union square, on Saturday last, was one of the greatest demonstrations of popular feeling the world has ever seen. It was characterized by great unanimity of feeling, and amidst a crowd of half a million of human beings, but one thought, one idea, seemed to pervade the huge mass, and that was a determination to sustain the government by every means, at all cost and hazard. The resolutions passed, and the speeches pronounced, all breathed the same spirit; and the city of New York, rising as if it were one man on the occasion, determined that the federal government should be sustained and maintained, no matter what the amount of men, material or money should be necessary.

We learn from Annapolis that the Eighth regiment of Massachusetts have arrived there safely, and are holding open the road from that place to Washington.

By telegraph we learn that the Seventh regiment of New York had reached Annapolis, and we have reason to believe that they are now in Washington City.

From United States soldiers who were on guard at Harper's Ferry on the night of the destruction of the arsenal, and have since escaped, we learn that the destruction of the buildings and arms at that place was full and complete. Harper's Ferry was filled with Virginians, who, it was believed, design invading Maryland, and making Mason and Dixon's line the line of warfare.

We continue to-day our reports of the volunteer movement, which is progressing with extraordinary activity. The reports which we give elsewhere furnish interesting details.

Governor Morgan arrived in this city yesterday, and put up at the Astor House. The object of the visit is to make arrangements concerning the departure of the New York militia for the seat of war.

The steamship State of Maine returned to this port yesterday morning from Hampton Roads, whither she had gone for the purpose of reinforcing Fortress Monroe.

Ex-President Pierce made an eloquent address to the people at Concord, N. H., on Saturday evening last. He hoped that Providence would avert the disasters that at present distract the country, but if a collision between the two sections must occur, he declared it the duty of all good citizens to sustain the government and defend the flag of their country.

At the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Northrop, on the present exigencies of the country. Mr. Beecher, the pastor, was absent from the city. After the sermon a collection was taken up, to uniform and equip the volunteers who are prepared to serve their country in the field in the

present momentous crisis. The offerings in the morning and evening for that purpose, it is said, will amount to about five thousand dollars.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, at All Souls' Unitarian church, yesterday preached, and in the course of his sermon feelingly alluded to the present national crisis. He characterized the uprising at the South as a war against the ballot box, and the present war as a holy war, waged in the cause of civilization. A report of the reverend gentleman's remarks will be found in our paper to-day.

At the Twenty-first street Dutch Reformed church yesterday Dr. Bethune delivered a patriotic and stirring sermon on the present emergencies of the country to a large and fashionable congregation. At the conclusion of his sermon the Doctor read an appeal for the protection of the families of the soldiers who have volunteered in the service of their country. The reverend gentleman headed the list with a subscription of fifty dollars, and the matter was placed in the hands of a committee of influential ladies of the congregation.

In yesterday's paper, in stating that the procession in Cortlandt street was begun by Messrs. Meade, Stowell & Co., we gave their number as 16 and their business as grocers. Those gentlemen are not grocers, but dealers in boots, shoes and findings, and their number is 14 Cortlandt street.

A public meeting in reference to the religious state and prospects of Italy was held last evening in the Presbyterian church, in Madison square, to consider the interesting question of the religious future of the new Italian kingdom. The splendid church was, as usual, crowded, and the congregation seemed to manifest considerable interest in the proceedings of the evening. Addresses were delivered by several clergymen, among whom was the Reverend E. Edwin Hall, formerly chaplain at Rome. The remarks of the reverend gentleman showed much knowledge of Italian affairs, and were listened to very attentively. Mr. Hall is connected with the American and Foreign Christian Union, and will sail for Florence in a few days.

The bark Sarah, seized as a slave, and anchored off the Battery, is in charge of the harbor police at present. We were in error when saying that this bark was anchored under the guns of the United States steamer Vixen. This vessel has been engaged in the surveying service. The bark was in charge of the late United States Marshal's watchman, and when he awoke on Monday morning he found the crew had taken French leave during his slumbers. Yesterday the Collector of the port, accompanied by the Surveyor and the present United States Marshal, visited Commander Breeze, at the Navy Yard, to discuss the propriety of properly arming the Vixen, and using her about the harbor during the present crisis.

The steamship Columbia, from Galway on the 9th inst., with two days later European advices, touched at St. John's Saturday morning. The news is important.

It is said that at the suggestion of President Davis, Napoleon has ordered a French frigate to Charleston. For what purpose is not stated.

It is rumored that an important treaty has just been concluded between France and Russia, and the *Opinion Nationale* says that in the event of a collision, France has secured the support of Russia, and Austria that of England. The war feeling throughout Europe continues unabated, and a collision at no distant day seems inevitable.

The Magyars have presented an address to Garibaldi, urging him to immediate action, and pledging half a million of men in his support.

The Liverpool cotton market continues buoyant, sales on the 8th instant amounting to 20,000 bales, the market closing active at an advance of one-eighth of a penny. Breadstuffs dull and quiet. Provisions steady. Consols were slightly lower.

Dates from Caracas, Venezuela, are to the 26th ult. General Paez had arrived in the capital on the 15th, and was received with great rejoicings by his friends. A great many doubt his ability to cope with the difficulties which beset the country. In fact it may be doubted whether it is in the power of any man to change opinion by coercion or soothe feelings, wounded by real or imaginary wrongs, by violence. Gen. Paez simply takes sides with the established government, and opposes those who think their own opinions right, so much so that they are ready to shed their blood in maintenance of them. This party despised Paez as much or more than the opposite admire him, and therefore his presence in the country will certainly not produce that moral effect upon the factions which the friends of the government so fully expected. As in confirmation of this, our correspondent states that the factions are getting desperate, and an attack on the capital was feared by many. On the 23d a conspiracy was discovered among the garrison of the Castle of Puerto Cabello, and the leader executed. It was only a few days before that a whole battalion of one of the government's "crack" regiments revolted at Valencia. The capital of Venezuela has been recently attacked, and a good portion of it pillaged by Sotillo's forces. These events, and others of a similar character, have happened since the arrival of Paez. In short the civil war has not abated in the slightest. Congress met on the 16th. The resignation of the present ministry was looked for.

From Kingston, Jamaica, we have intelligence to the 6th inst. Governor Darling prorogued the Legislature on the 22d ult., and in his prorogation speech congratulated the country on the prospects of an excellent and reviving prosperity. The Legislature, before separating, took measures to amend the West India Encumbered Estates act, passed by the Imperial Parliament. Prince Alfred arrived in the line-of-battle ship St. George, on the 2d inst. He was enthusiastically received. Addresses were presented to him by both Houses of the Legislature, and a regular round of balls and other amusements was in progress.

Owing to the war excitement, trade in all departments on Saturday was quite light. The firmest articles were those affected by the interdiction on the coasting trade of the South, on account of the refusal of clearances to vessels to port in the Southern States. Cotton continued quiet firm, with moderate sales. The operations in flour were limited, and prices heavy. Wheat was dull and lower. Corn was less active, and new was dull, while old was unchanged. Pork was quiet and the demand confined to small lots of meat at \$15 50 a \$18 75, and prime at \$13 25 a \$15 50. Sugars were quiet and steady. Coffee was inactive. Rice continued firm and in good demand. Freight engagements were quite limited, while rates were nominally the same.

CHEVALIER WEBB ALL RIGHT.—In a column and a quarter of editorial dirt eating the martial hero of the *Courier and Enquirer* makes it all right yesterday in the case of Major Anderson. The whole gist of this copious meal is contained in the following brief paragraph:—

We acquit Major Anderson as fully as language can acquit him from the charge of want of patriotism made against him on Monday. The charge was based on falsehood and lying, and by the removal of its foundation, falls to the ground, and we are most happy in proclaiming it false and slanderous.

That will do. That is ample and complete enough. The whole charge was a piece of falsehood and lying, and Chevalier Webb is "most happy" in proclaiming it false and slanderous. The Chevalier is all right now, and we hope that the Secretary of the Treasury will send on that fifty-two thousand dollars, not forgetting the odd fractions, and that the Secretary of War will forthwith transmit the commission of Major General. Chevalier Webb is now quite bright and polished; his conscience is clear and his shirt collar white and without stain.

The Virginia Conspiracy Against Washington—Harper's Ferry Immortalized.

In the curious intelligence which we received last night from Chambersburg, Pa., we think we have the clue to the Virginia conspiracy for the seizure of Washington, in behalf of the revolutionary government of our revolted States.

Three of the four men who had been put on guard at Harper's Ferry by Lieut. Jones, on the eve of his destruction of that arsenal, and who could not escape with him in his retreat, effected their escape on Saturday last, and safely reached Chambersburg. They report that the destruction of the buildings and arms was complete, that six or seven thousand Virginians were at the Ferry, and that five thousand more were expected on Saturday evening from Richmond, under Col. Lee. Now, in lingering behind to bring this intelligence from Harper's Ferry, we dare say that these three men have rendered a most important service to the government, a service which renders full and complete the splendid achievement of Lieutenant Jones.

The significant fact in this connection is the concentration of the hostile Virginians at Harper's Ferry. That was the place of their pre-arranged rendezvous. The advanced guard from which Lieut. Jones so narrowly escaped was sent on to seize the arsenal and its desirable store of over fifteen thousand stand of rifles and muskets of the most approved patterns. The main body of the insurgents would follow as rapidly as possible; all would be supplied with arms from the arsenal, and thus equipped, the railroad leading to Baltimore and Washington would be pressed into service, and within a few hours this invading revolutionary force would be discharged at the foot of Capitol Hill.

This, we suspect, was the plan, and but for the brilliant coup of Lieutenant Jones, in the burning of that arsenal, this deliberately contrived seizure of the authorities, the magnificent buildings and their archives, the treasury, and the seat of the government of the United States, would, perhaps, have been attempted several days ago. The burning of the arsenal disarmed the conspirators, and the three loyal men of our government who were, from stern necessity, left behind, have escaped in season to report the secret and the failure of the plot. Ex-Governor Wise had, doubtless, concluded that if Old John Brown, with seventeen white abolitionists and five negroes, could take possession of the Harper's Ferry arsenal and town, twenty-five hundred Virginians could certainly do the same thing, especially with the town on their side, and with a defensive force in the arsenal of only some forty men.

Old John Brown and his followers suffered the penalty demanded by their crime; but his crime is not to be compared with that contemplated by these Virginia traitors. A maddened and reckless fanatic, he blindly and desperately struck for the extirpation of Southern slavery, while these Virginia conspirators aimed at nothing less than the destruction of the liberties of the American people. A little fire opportunely applied by faithful hands to faithful combustibles has felled this last horrible scheme of rebellion, and has saved the capital of the United States.

The various fortresses, arsenals, mints, &c., seized in the name of the revolted States should, as a last resort, have been disposed of as was this Harper's Ferry arsenal by the United States guardians in charge. Thus this whole gigantic scheme of Southern rebellion would have been disarmed. Doubtless, had there been any means of escape for his men from the surrounding sea, Major Anderson, on leaving Fort Sumter, would have applied a fuse which would have blown it into the air. As it was, he nobly did his duty, and will be honored for it till the languages of our day shall have become unintelligible to mankind. But who can estimate the value of that timely little conflagration at Harper's Ferry? We consider it a greater victory than that of Waterloo; for we believe that it has saved the capital of our country. It is, we think, now safe; but we must "make assurance doubly sure," and carry the war into the enemy's camp.

Our last advices report the safe arrival of our Seventh regiment at Annapolis, and that the railway at that point was in charge of a Massachusetts regiment. From Annapolis it is some forty miles to Washington, by a branch road which, half way, connects with that from Baltimore. Thus, by rail to Havre de Grace, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, and thence by steam down the bay, some forty miles, to Annapolis, a direct and desirable route is secured to Washington without touching Baltimore. We have some faith, too, in the loyalty of Maryland, and in the common sense of her responsible and substantial people. She has been outraged by the ruffians of Baltimore, instigated and set on by secession emissaries from other quarters. These ruffians are too strong for the loyal people of the city, and the claims of these loyal men should be respected. Thus, instead of having Maryland as a rebellious State to be subdued, we hope soon to find her an active ally for the Union. Accordingly let old Virginia begin to put her house in order, and pack up for the removal of her half million of slaves, for fear of the impending storm. She has invited it, and only a speedy repentance will save her from being dashed to pieces among the rocks and surging billows of this dreadful revolution.

Meantime, fellow-citizens of New York, the North and the Union, let us rejoice that our federal capital has been saved by the activity of our government, the sagacity of General Scott, the prompt reinforcement of his little defensive army, and by the vigilance and fidelity of a faithful officer at Harper's Ferry.

FUNDS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS—IMMENSE ENTUSIASM.—Quite in keeping with the genuine patriotism which has prompted the display of flags, the street processions and the great public demonstrations in favor of the Union, is the liberality of our citizens throughout the country in contributing funds for the equipment, transport and support of the volunteer troops. This is doing the proper thing at the proper time. In all our cities, towns and villages subscriptions are on foot, and individuals are giving from five dollars to three thousand dollars each, with a willingness which shows how genuine is the motive by which they are actuated. The prompt manner in which our merchants subscribed \$22,450 to the Chamber of Commerce fund on Friday is entitled to the highest commendation. This subscription has since swelled to \$37,000. The good example will doubtless be acted upon far and wide. But it has not been with money

only that our citizens have come forward. They have offered their own services and their sons' services; and our merchants and others have released a portion of their clerks to take part in the military movement, under the promise to continue their salaries and keep their situations open for them during their absence. Already two hundred and fifty thousand men have been enrolled for active service, and the number is rapidly on the increase; while, since the evacuation of Fort Sumter, no less than twenty-five millions of dollars have been subscribed for them throughout the country, by States, corporations and individuals, and by the end of the month the amount will probably be doubled. But all will be wanted. Such earnestness and patriotism, such unity and strength, as we are displaying wherever the flag of our Union waves must strike terror into the hearts of those we are preparing to oppose.

The Great Union Demonstration.

The stupendous demonstration which this city witnessed last Saturday, in favor of the preservation of the integrity of the Union, has no parallel in the history of the world. It was more than a meeting—it was a national ovation. Union square was but the loudly beating heart, of which every thoroughfare of the metropolis constituted an artery. Wave upon wave of human beings, thousands, and thousands, upon tens of thousands, poured through the streets, for hours together, actuated by a sentiment, neither of joy, nor of triumph; but of inflexible determination that, whatever the cost may be, the Union shall be preserved.

With the bombardment of Fort Sumter, all past issues, every party line and platform, was swept away, and became as obsolete as the period beyond the flood. With the opening of the batteries of General Beauregard upon the flag of the United States, a new volume in the history of the country opened, which can never close, until the Union has emerged out of its present trials, in full integrity and splendor, without the loss of a single star. Nor is the enthusiastic patriotism which has been displayed, within the past week, confined to New York. North, West, and East, the people are a unit. Opposition is unknown; but, in every city, town, village, hamlet, and dwelling, from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains, the same unanimous resolve prevails, not to lay down arms until the rebels of the South have been reduced to submission.

The government of the Confederate States, has wantonly and wickedly inaugurated hostilities, in order to dismember and destroy the republic. The government, at Washington, has appealed to the love of country, which rules in the heart of every good citizen, North and South, to aid it in establishing the Union upon its pristine basis. It could have invoked no principle, so potent to unite the sympathies, and concentrate the energies of a civilized people. It is founded in instincts which lie deep down in the human heart, and form part of its untaught, natural logic. Patriotism, reverence for the past, respect for established authority, as well as the law of self-preservation, are all motives for maintaining it. The attempt of a successful faction at the South to impair our national unity, is a sacrilege from which every sensitive mind shudders, and the odiousness of the word treason, justly attaches to those who would rend the parts of the homogeneous whole asunder. Hence it is, that one soul, one will, inspires the Northern States in this terrible crisis, and that, as Senator Baker exclaimed, "Seven hundred and fifty thousand men, and three hundred millions of money," will be readily sacrificed in behalf of such a vast and precious interest.

It is clear as noonday, that the atrocious effort to destroy the Union, cannot succeed. Its aspiration to do so is unnatural, suicidal, and base, and can find no response in the intellect or conscience of right minded individuals, even in the seceded States. The programme of President Lincoln, on the contrary, is founded upon that imperishable, inextinguishable love of country, which will not permit the relinquishment of any of its parts, but prefers any sacrifice to its disintegration. All that the people demand is that it shall be carried out with the utmost vigor and energy. The North does not stint its proffers of men and money. Two hundred thousand troops will as readily be yielded, as the seventy-five thousand that have been required. If loans are wanted, our merchants and capitalists have signified their willingness to give, with the utmost profusion. We call, then, upon government to take no less than the exigencies of the case require, and to be restrained within the limits of no ill calculated economy. The war that has begun, should be short, sudden, bold, and determined. The banner of the constitution, should be carried into every corner of the Union, where it has been thrown down, and it should be remembered that a fearful bloody strife, of limited duration, is preferable to a prolonged conflict. Neither should the object in view, be ever lost sight of, amidst the excited passions of the hour. It is not to avenge wrongs, to destroy enemies or to subdue territory, but to restore to the nation the prosperity it enjoyed one year ago, in a word, to conquer peace.

THE BANNER IN THE BREEZE.—Our cities, towns and villages are gay with the streaming colors of the Star Spangled Banner. We see it floating over the top of Bunker Hill monument, Trinity church, the Catholic cathedrals, our public buildings, from the tops of the highest hills and the tallest spires—in places, indeed, where it never waved before. It is now nearer Heaven than any flag ever waved before. We see it, in endless duplicate and of varying size, lining our streets, decorating our store windows, and being carried to and fro on stages, carriages and other vehicles. We see it in the hands of men, women and children, indoors and out of doors. We see ladies at the hotels come trooping into the dining hall with flags in their hands and with the red, white and blue worn on their bosoms. We see this emblem of our constitution and our liberties everywhere. We have it even on our envelopes, and neckties, and bits of white silk to be pinned to our coat collars. We might pursue our enumeration, but enough is said and enough is known to show that the Star Spangled Banner expresses a sentiment which is universal among us, from Maine to Chesapeake Bay. That sentiment is THE UNION. There is no plainer evidence of this grand unity of feeling than in this throwing of the breeze of the flag of our country. We all rejoice in it. It is a popular movement the like of which was never before, and such general unanimity must command respect abroad and strike fear to our

enemies at home. It shows that we are still a great people, with the courage and determination to support that greatness, and to unite manfully in its achievement, be we democrats or republicans. Our flag is menaced, and we must defend it to the last, come what may; and let us rest assured that in the end to the defenders of that flag will be the victory.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Columbia at St. John's.

Report that a French Frigate is going to Charleston.

A GENERAL WAR IN EUROPE IMMINENT.

Proposal to Make Prince Alfred King of Greece.

A FURTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

FRANCE.

It was reported that Prince Napoleon intends to make a rapid incursion into Syria.

The reported departure of French naval forces and provisions for Syria is denied.

It was rumored that a French frigate has been dispatched to South Carolina. A measure adopted at the suggestion of Jefferson Davis.

The Austrian Diet has all opened on the 8th. Parliament reassembled on the 8th.

It is denied that the Great Eastern takes 1,200 Mormons to New York.

Some leading Greeks were proposing Prince Alfred, of England, for King of Greece, as the best means of settling the present dynastic difficulties.

FRANCE.

It was reported that Prince Napoleon intends to make a rapid incursion into Syria.

The reported departure of French naval forces and provisions for Syria is denied.

It was rumored that a French frigate has been dispatched to South Carolina. A measure adopted at the suggestion of Jefferson Davis.

It was asserted that a treaty has been concluded between Russia and Austria, and that Austria has secured the support of Russia, and Austria that of England.

Warlike rumors were prevalent in Paris. It was stated that the army at Lyons is to be increased to 100,000 men, and that Marshal Canrobert is to have 80,000 men along the eastern frontier.

ITALY.

The letters from Italy are warlike.

It is denied that Garibaldi went to Turin on invitation of Count Cavour and asserted that he is opposed to Cavour's policy.

An address had been presented to Garibaldi from the Magyars, inviting him to action, and stating that at his bidding the half million of men he calls for will be ready. Garibaldi's reply is vague, and the genuineness of the document is doubtful.

The Duke of Cayenne had been arrested at Naples in consequence of two letters received by him from the Emperor.

Second. The general members of a Bourbon committee and two priests were also arrested.

It was rumored that a conspiracy had been discovered in which five bishops are implicated.

The Pope had recovered his health.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Diet opened at Vienna on the 6th. A motion was pending for an address to the Emperor, thanking him for the commencement of constitutional principles and the maintenance of the unity of States.

The diets of Hungary, Bohemia, Styria and Salzburg were also opened on the 6th. In the Hungarian Diet a Hungarian Count made the opening speech, announcing the abdication of Ferdinand, and the accession of Francis Joseph. He said it was the sincere wish of the King that the rights of Hungary be maintained.

Count Seichy's demand was supported by a majority of members in the lower house.

Documents relative to the abdication of Ferdinand and the accession of Francis Joseph were laid on the table in the diets of Styria and Salzburg.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, April 18, 1861.

The sales of cotton to-day were 20,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were to speculators and exporters. Messrs. James Hewitt & Co. report an advance of half a penny, the market closing active at 7 1/4 for Orleans middling.

There has been no regular market at Manchester since the departure of the Niagara, but the tone of affairs there is generally favorable.

LIVERPOOL, FINESTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Worsfold, Nash & Co. and Richardson, Spence & Co., report dull and prices easier, but not quite unchanged. Wheat quiet and the rice qualities have slightly declined. Corn and quotations for foreign papers.

LIVERPOOL, PROVISION MARKET.

Beef steady. Pork firm. Bacon dull and in large supply. Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Tallow generally under quotations.

LIVERPOOL, PRODUCE MARKET.

Rice quiet. Other articles generally unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat, coffee, and all qualities slightly declined. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Tea—all qualities slightly declined. Rice firm. Tallow—no market. Flour—prices weak.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The money market is generally unchanged. Consols 91 1/4; 91 1/4 for money, and 91 1/4 a 91 1/4 for account. Bill on Central Bank at 12 1/2; 12 1/2 for 3 months, 29 1/4 a 29 1/4; New York Central Bank, 70 a 72.

Non-Arrival of the Jura.

FATHER PIERCE, O. E. April 18, 1861.

There are no signs yet of the steamship Jura, now due of this port, with European dates to the 12th inst.

The Niagara's Mails.

BALTIMORE, April 21, 1861.

The newspaper bag, containing the foreign papers, per Courier steamship Niagara, at this port, was forwarded by the Sunday night train, and will reach New York early to-morrow morning. The mails left by the same conveyance. The person who pretends to have charge of the mails and papers is very dissembling, and should change his manners or be discharged.

The Arkansas State Convention.

FAIRBURYVILLE, Ark. April 20, 1861.

Ben. David Walker, President of the Arkansas State Convention, to-day, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, issued his call requiring the Convention to reassemble on the 6th of May.

The Canadian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, April 20, 1861.

The steamship Canadian sailed for Liverpool at five o'clock.

Fine Arts.

PATANIA'S STUDIO.

An accidental visit to Mr. G. B. Patania's studio, the other day, gave us so much gratification that we cannot refrain from recommending this excellent artist to the attention of our readers. Mr. Patania's speciality is the taking of likenesses in the highest development of the art. As a specimen of his work, every one will be charmed with a picture of the celebrated Doctor A. Patania's strong point is in color, and his flesh tints are wonderful, reminding us of the old masters. The likenesses are exact, although, of course, a little bit flattered. Now-a-days it is the fashion to have one's photograph at a carte de visite, but it is the supreme honor to have the likeness of the master of the house as an ornament to the parlor thereof. We have not seen anything equal to Patania's portraits in this country.

City Intelligence.

THE INTERCEPTED FLEET FIGHT.—The prize fight between Owen Geoghegan and Ed. Tooley, which was interrupted on Staten Island by the harbor police, came off on Saturday morning at an early hour. Geoghegan was seconded by Phil Carr and Dick Vail, and Tooley by his brother and Bill Burns. After a game and a hard fought contest, Tooley, who had the best of the fighting, being far superior in pugilistic skill, was unable to come to time in consequence of a heavy fall he received. The fight lasted one hour and ten minutes, during which forty-two rounds were fought.